

Innocent Man Faces Ruin in Union Squabble

Contractor's Plumbers Quit on Him When Big Job Is Near Completion Because of Wrangle With Fitters

Half \$30,000,000 Work

Intermyer Invites Lasker to Testify on Building Imports and Restrictions

The ruin and injustice visited upon contractors through jurisdictional disputes between labor union was graphically revealed in the story of Patrick P. Kenny, of Yonkers, appearing as a witness before the Lockwood housing committee yesterday.

Kenny had an \$85,000 plumbing contract on a \$30,000,000 operation for the United Electric Light and Power Company at Hill Gate. A controversy arose between the plumbers and steamfitters unions over other work on the building not related to Kenny's job. The plumbers struck, leaving Kenny without labor and virtually halting work on the entire structure since last October. Kenny says he already has lost \$25,000, and although entirely blameless expects to lose the whole contract this week as a result of the union squabble.

"My Finish," Says Witness

"That is my finish after twenty-seven years in business," remarked the witness. The point was stressed by Samuel U. Intermyer, chief counsel to the committee, in support of his contention that there should be no state regulation of labor unions in the construction industry.

Intermyer was authorized to send to Congress for emergency legislation to permit foreign building materials to be used in the construction of a competitive basis. The counsel said the paper was in preparation. He added that some such measure was necessary to permit foreign building materials to be used in the construction of a competitive basis.

Mr. Intermyer said that he had seen Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, for figures on the construction industry. He said that Lasker had been very helpful in the matter. He also had seen Mr. Lasker to testify before the committee on these matters, and particularly on the question of whether or not the United States government is in a position to subsidize the construction industry.

Mr. Lasker says he will get on the stand, and that he will testify on the construction industry. He said that he had been very helpful in the matter. He also had seen Mr. Lasker to testify before the committee on these matters, and particularly on the question of whether or not the United States government is in a position to subsidize the construction industry.

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20-Cent Mothers' Day Carnation Boycotted

Hackensack (N. J.) florists will have a half-price advertisement in local newspapers today asking the public to observe Mothers' Day next Sunday by wearing roses or sweetpeas instead of carnations.

New York wholesalers, the Hackensack florists assert, have made preparations for Mothers' Day by advancing the price of carnations from 4 cents to 20 cents each. The Hackensack florists have resolved not to lay in any carnations at such prices, and ask the public to support them.

Three Bills to Free War Prisoners Are Put Up to Congress

All Would Liberate 113 Persons and Restore Them to Full Rights, as in Measure Following Civil War

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Three identical bills to grant amnesty to 113 war-time prisoners still held in Federal prisons were introduced today, one in the Senate and two in the House.

The bills were presented by Senator Ladd, Republican of North Dakota, and Representatives Griffin, Democrat, and London, Socialist, of New York.

The wives and children of so-called political prisoners, who make up the children's crusade for amnesty, were in the galleries at the time. The crusaders had previously been unsuccessful in seeing the President when they made their eighth effort to do so.

In substance the three bills provide: "That full and complete amnesty be and hereby is granted to all and every person who violated section 3 of the Espionage Act, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof."

The language, in general terms, is that of the final amnesty proclamation of the Civil War period, issued December 1865, by President Johnson. The children's crusade is seeking the release of its prisoners before Memorial Day.

The provisions of the three bills would affect only the 113 prisoners held after the removal of George J. Gould as trustee. This delay in complying with the provision of the will was due, it was said, to the advice of the late Governor Judge John E. Dillon, counsel to the estate, who said there was no immediate necessity for such separation of trust funds, and besides that the securities and property of the estate under the trusts were not mathematically divisible. The litigation that has arisen and the contingency of death of any of the beneficiaries, said Edwin Gould, made the division necessary as the fund of the deceased beneficiary must be paid to remaindermen. Now a large part of the estate has been divided into six equal parts.

This division of the securities created a problem with regard to the vault space. None of the trustees wanted to go alone to the vault, so that it became necessary for two to visit it. The securities were removed to the vault of the Bankers Trust Company. However, Gould refused to turn his authority as trustee over to one of the others, not by reason of any lack of confidence on his part of the trustee, but because it would in effect give one trustee more power to act and constitute a single trustee for two of its parts, which would violate the provisions of the will.

An effort was made to agree on one trustee, but it was found impossible by the trustees to reach any such agreement, because of their conflicting views and the fear that one trustee appointed as substitute trustee might be obliged to carry out the terms of the will and pay George J. Gould's share of the income from the estate. This income is now withheld by his brothers and sisters pending the outcome of a proceeding to compel him to account for his trusteeship.

George J. Gould, recalled to the stand yesterday in the action of the receivers of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, testified that he has been a resident of New Jersey since 1893 and that his Fifth Avenue home belonged to his late wife. He only went there in the winter, said Mr. Gould, when he was in New York on business.

Herick Case Argued

Another witness yesterday told of the Equitable Trust Company, one of the participants in the loan made to the Pittsburgh-Toronto Syndicate, which was to buy and construct roads to give the Gould system an entrance into Pittsburgh. The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, which did the financing for the syndicate, paid back to the Equitable Trust Company \$5,371,083, which included 6 per cent interest.

Former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, appearing for Ambassador Herick, said his client received an invitation in May, 1901, to become the syndicate manager. He quoted from a letter of the late Justice O'Brien to show that the law of that state fixed the limitation of the bringing of such an action in one year.

Colonel Vandercrook plans to patrol the entire Michigan coastline where liquor smugglers operate, and will increase the number of fast patrols as the increase of coastal duty warrants. Michigan is said to be one of the first states to maintain its own navy to war on international liquor smugglers. State officials purchased the two higher power patrol boats only after it was learned that the United States officials were uncertain whether the Federal government would maintain an adequate patrol in the river to stem the flow of liquor from Canada into Michigan.

Charles P. Campau, chief of the Detroit Bureau of Public Safety, under whose supervision the river patrol will operate, took the helm for the trial cruise to Lake St. Clair. The boat averaged between 25 and 35 miles an hour, and Mr. Campau decided on it being placed in immediate commission. A sister patrol of similar horsepower will be added to the river fleet tomorrow.

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Gould Trustees Appointed for Divided Estate

Four Companies Will Administer Affairs of Properties Formerly in Hands of George Gould Alone

Edith K. Also Figures

Bill of Costs Filed Against Her Following Vain Attempt to Reopen Divorce

The Gould family again was much represented in the Supreme Court yesterday, where various members figured in three different cases. In one, Justice DeLoach named trustees to succeed George J. Gould, removed, and Howard Gould, resigned, of the estate of Jay Gould. In another, George J. Gould added some testimony in the action brought by the receivers of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company to recover \$12,600,000 from Mr. Gould and Myron T. Herick, American Ambassador to France, and in the third case for Frank J. Gould filed a bill of costs for \$470 against Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould, who made an unsuccessful effort to reopen her divorce suit against Mr. Gould here, the Appellate Division holding that she no longer was the wife of Frank J. Gould, who obtained a divorce decree in Paris.

Howard Gould asked to resign as one of the trustees of his father's estate because of his absence from this country and his illness, which made it impossible to give much time to his duties. His resignation was accepted, but prejudice to the rights and claims of the parties (trustees and brothers) to the action now pending against George J. Gould. Also his income from the trust estate, said the justice, may be subject to impounding or liability for the other trusts, and may be under the trust estate.

Trust Companies Step In

Justice DeLoach appointed as trustees, in place of Howard Gould and George J. Gould, over the six trust funds established by Jay Gould for his six children, the Bankers Trust Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Under the will of Jay Gould each of his executors and trustees were to receive \$10,000 for their services, but the trust companies are not limited to this allowance. Edwin Gould, one of the trustees, made an affidavit in which he said that with the removal of his brother, Howard Gould, from the trust estate, and the absence of Howard Gould, the estate under the trusts was prevented from having a prompt administration and caused considerable embarrassment. Income checks have to be signed by at least two trustees, and sometimes it was necessary to send the checks to Europe for signature.

The estate was never divided into six parts, as Jay Gould had intended after the removal of George J. Gould as trustee. This delay in complying with the provision of the will was due, it was said, to the advice of the late Governor Judge John E. Dillon, counsel to the estate, who said there was no immediate necessity for such separation of trust funds, and besides that the securities and property of the estate under the trusts were not mathematically divisible. The litigation that has arisen and the contingency of death of any of the beneficiaries, said Edwin Gould, made the division necessary as the fund of the deceased beneficiary must be paid to remaindermen. Now a large part of the estate has been divided into six equal parts.

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8 Indicted In Chicago Labor War

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William J. A. Coffey, a Municipal Court justice, is against it and said so. Dr. Royal Copeland, Health Commissioner, is for it, and he also said so. Dr. Copeland said that he can't see why any one should object to women smoking and that it seemed to him it would be perfectly all right for women to smoke on the street as well as in their homes. He was applauded.

Other speakers were Harriet May Mills and Judge Augustus N. Hand. The former paid a tribute to Mary Smithovich, founder of Greenwich House.

Lackawanna Absorbed by Bethlehem

Chief Fitzmorris pointed today to a report on his desk of crime in the past twenty-four hours. "That," he said, "should prove to Chicago that the slugs and thugs we rounded up yesterday in raids on union labor offices and hang-outs are responsible for the riotous outbreaks of crime with about 200 of these fellows in jail there about enough crime last night to startle a town of 25,000 people. The only crime was a jewelry robbery that now looks like a lark."

The people of Chicago can understand that we are in the fight against hoodlums labor leaders to the finish. We are doing it. These hoodlums made this war on themselves, and now they're going to get it back so fast they can't dodge."

Shea Known in New York

"Don't" Shea, who appears to be deeply involved in the latest defiance of law and order, has an unsavory reputation here and in New York. After he had conducted a strike here several years ago that was marked by unusual brutality, destruction and killings, he went to New York, but returned. He has recently been involved in many unquestionable actions here and his saloon is a resort for the worst elements.

"Big Tim" Murphy, whose wife describes him as a "playful boy" is the labor czar of Chicago, notwithstanding he is facing a term in a Federal penitentiary for a big mail robbery. One man stands in his way as absolute boss of the labor union situation here. That is "Umbrella Mike" head of the Electrical Workers Union. President Wilson pardoned "Umbrella Mike" just before the last Presidential election and his first act was to shut off the lights on the Municipal Pier, thereby rendering untenable that vast playground of the poor people.

Recently, however, "Umbrella" has been lining up with the elements of law and order. He is, perhaps, the strongest opponent here of the "one big union" plan, the pet scheme of radicals who desire to put the United States in the same condition as Russia now is. "Umbrella" is permitting them to work under the Landis award.

It is not thought he is in any way involved in the recent bombings and murders by labor radicals.

County Turns Out for Mail Carrier's Funeral

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 11.—Mourners traveling by foot, wagon, automobile and train from all parts of Dutchess County, including the highest county official and the humble villager, today paid final tribute to Rural Mail Carrier Silas Denton, thirty-eight years old, whose death was the result of a heart attack.

One hundred and twelve automobiles and half as many rigs were counted in front of the Baptist Church at Whaley Lake, fifteen miles east of here, where Denton spent his life and carried mail for fifteen years. The church was crowded and many were forced to remain outside. It was the largest funeral in the history of the village. Flowers were moved by the truckload. Four ministers assisted in the service.

Red Organizer From N. Y. Found Guilty of Sedition

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—Israel Blank, organizer of the Communist party, was found guilty of sedition today. The jury was out ten minutes.

The prosecution charged that Blankenstein was an official of a party which advocated overthrow of the government by force. The defendant presented no witnesses in defense, but addressed the jury, saying he was not guilty.

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FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

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Goff Files \$1,000 Suit in Mysterious Sale of Munitions

Names St. Clair Smith Jr. Defendant and Causes Arrest; Local Irish Leader Denies Arms Were for De Valera

John W. Goff Jr., attorney and former Deputy Police Commissioner, is plaintiff in a suit to recover \$1,000 from St. Clair Smith Jr., of 80 Park Avenue, son of Dr. St. Clair Smith, as commission and services on the sale of ammunition valued at \$25,000. Mr. Goff also caused the arrest of Mr. Smith in the action, saying the defendant collected the money and used it for his own purpose.

There is some mystery about the identity of the purchaser of the ammunition. The story is that on last December 27 the purchaser was hurriedly called to Europe and Mr. Smith went to the steamship pier to collect the money still due for the services which he and Mr. Goff rendered. There is nothing in the papers to indicate who this man was, but the records show that the steamship Panhandle State was the only vessel to leave this port for Europe on December 27 and that a passenger on that vessel was Harry J. Boland, secretary to Eamon de Valera, at the time president of the Irish Republic.

Counsel for Mr. Smith said yesterday that his client is not indebted to Mr. Goff, that the latter acted as agent for the defendant and received all he was entitled to. Mr. Smith is suing Mr. Goff for a bribe based on a letter which it is alleged Mr. Smith sent to defendant collected the money and used it for his own purpose.

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